THE MEXICAN WAR IN WASHINGTON. Message of the President in relation

AND THE Correspondence between the Secretary of War and General Scott.

to Generals Gaines and Scott:

To the Senate of the United States:

I communicate here with a report from the Secretary of War, transmitting the correspondence called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 5th instant, with General Edmund P. Gaines and General Winfield Scott, of the army of the United States.

The report of the Secretary of War, and the accompanying correspondence with General Gaines, contain all the information in my possession in relation to calls for "volunteers or militia into the service of the United States" "by any officer of the army," without legal "authority therefor," and of the "measures which have been adopted" "in relation to such officer or troops so called into service."

States by any officer of the army," without legal "authority therefor," and of the "measures which have been adopted" "in relation to such officer or troops so called into service."

In add-tion to the information contained in the report of the Secretary of War, and the accompanying correspondence with "Major General Scott of the United States army, upon the subject of his taking the command of the army of occupation on the frontier of Texas"—I state, that on the same day on which I approved and signed the act of the 12th of May, 1846, entitled "An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico," I communicated to General Scott, through the Secretary of War, and also in a personal interview with that officer, my desire that he should take command of the army on the Rio Gran/le, and of the volunteer forces, which I informed him it was my intention forthwith to call out to march to that frontier, to be employed in the prosecution of the war against Mexico. The tender of the command to General Scott was voluntary on my part, and was made without any request or intimation on the subject from him. It was made in consideration of his rank as commander-in-chief of the srmy. My communications with General Scott, assigning him the rommand were verbal, first through the Secretary of War, and afterwards in person. No written order was deemed to be necessary. General Scott assorted to assume the command, and on the tollowing day. I had another interview with him and the Secretary of War, in relation to the number and apportionment among the several states, of the volunteer forces to be called out for immediate service; the forces which were to be organized and held in readiness subject to a future call, should it become necessary; and other military preparations and movements to be made with a view to the vigorous prosecution of the war. It was distinctly settled and was well understood by Gen S. that he was to command the army in the war against Mexico, and so co

is to be called out for immediate service; the force in the control of immediate service; the force in the control of the sure of the vigorous protection of the sure. It has a continued to the vigorous protection of the sure. It has a continued to be settled and understood, without intended to the settle of the Social of the settle of the Social of the settle of the Social of the settle of the set upon him.

WARDENARTMENT, June S. 1846.

Sir: In compliance with your direction, I have the honor to transmit herewith such letters and documents as ere in this department, to enable you to answor the resolution of the Senate of the 5th instant, requesting information. First, in relation to unauthorised calls of volunteers and militia into the service of the United States by any officers of the samy, &c. Second, the correspondence between the Secretary of War and Major General Scott, on the subject of his taking the command of the army of occupation on the frontiers of Texas, &c. And third, the correspondence between General Gaines and the government from the 1st of June, 1815, to the present time, upon the subject of volunteers or militia ordered to the frontiers of Texas.

The information requested in the first and last branches of the resolution, is mainly furnished by the correspondence herewith submitted between this department and General Gaines, who is the only officer of the army known to have called for volunteers or militia without legal authority within the periods specified. The first inauthorized call by that officer was made on the governor of Louisiana, on the 15th August, 1845, for two companies of volunteer artillery (about 200 men) which were mustered into service on the 21st of that month; and immediately sent to Texas to report to General Taylor at Corpus Christi. As soon as information of this call was made known to the department, Gen. Gaines was reminded, in a communication addressed to him, that authority to make such calls was vested only in the President; and that "the emergency which would tolerate or excuse the assumption of this authority by a military efficer in command at a distance from the seat of government, in anticipation of the President's action must be one indicating great and imminent peril to the country, a peril so great and so imminent as to leave no reasonaine doubt that the President, with a full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, would have felt it to b

those thus called into service by requisitions upon the Governors of Alabama, Mississippi, and Missouri, having promptly responded to the same, the Governors of those States were informed that these calls upon them had been recognised to the extent of the numbers furnished and sent to Texas." To this extent, and no further, has the conduct of General Gaines, in making requisitions calling into service and organising troops, been recognised, and all beyond has been distinctly disapproved.

By your direction, orders have been issued relieving him from the command of the western division, and requiring him to repair to this city.

The correspondence called for by the second branch of the resolution accompanies this communication. In relation to that part of it which asks for information "whether any order was at any time given by the President or Secretary of War to Gen. Scott to proceed to the Rio Grande, or to take command of the army." &c., I have to state that, about the time the law recognising the existence of a war between the U. States and Mexico, and authorising the raising a volunteer force of 50,000 men was passed, I had a conversation with Maj. Gen. Scott, and, by your direction, informed him that you intended to put the army, designed to operate against Mexico, under his immediate command, and invited him, as you requested me to do, to call on you for the purpose of receiving your views and instructions. An interview between yourself and him, at which I was present, shortly after took place, when you announced to him your determination to assign him to the command of the arm in the war against Mexico. The order and instructions to him were verbal, and I am not aware that they have been reiterated in writing. He immediately entered upon the necessary arrangements to carry into effect your views and instructions, and, down to the present have been reiterated in writing. He immediately entered upon the necessary arrangements to carry into effect your views and instructions, and down to the present of the destinating the raising a volumeter force of 20,000 mends, the your direction, informed his that you intended to put the army, designed to operate sequish Nexico, under his immediate command, and iswited him, as you relevant to informed him that you intended to put the army, designed to instructions. An interview between yourself and him, at which I was provided the arm in the war against Monico. The order and in the arm in the war against Monico. The order and in the arm in the war against Monico. The order and in the arm in the war against Monico. The order and in the arm in the war against Monico. The order and in the arm in the war against Monico. The order and in the arm in the war against Monico. The order and in the arm in the war against Monico. The order and in the arm in the war against Monico. The order and in the arm in the war against Monico. The order and in the arm in the war against Monico, and down the prevent of the arm in the war against Monico, and the arm in the prevent of the arm in the war against Monico, and the arm in the arm in the war against Monico, and the arm in the war against Monico, and the arm in the arm in

before advancing upon the public enemy.

Not an advantageous step can be taken in a forward march without the confidence that all is well behind. If insecure in that quarter, no general can put his whole heart and mind into the work to be done in front. I am, therefore, not a little alarmad, may, crippled in my energies, by the knowledge of the impatience in question; and I beg to say I fear no other danger.

My intentions have been, after making all preliminary arrangements here, to pass down the Ohio and Mississippi, to see, or to assure myself by correspondence, that the volunteers, on whom we are mostly to rely in the prosecution of the existing war, are rapidly assembling for the service—to learn the probable time of their readiness to advance upon Mexico—to ascertain if their supplies of every kind are in place, or are likely to be in place in sufficient time—to hasten one and the other to hamonize the movements of volunteers, and to modify their routes iff necessary) so that all, or at least a sufficient number, abrill arrive at the indicated points in the Mexican frontier at the hest periods, and, as far as practicable, about the same time. All that I have but sketchel, I deem to be not only useful to success, but indispensable. As a soldier, I make this assertion, without the fear of contradiction from any honest and candid soldier.

Against the ad capturatum condemnation of all other persons, whoever may be designated for the high command in question, these can be no reliance (in his absence) other than the active, candid, and steady support of his government. If I cannot have that sure basis to rest upon, it will be infinitely better for the country (not to speak of my personal security) that some other commander of the new army against Mexico should be selected. No matter who he may be, he shall, at least, he judged and supported by me, in this office and everywhere else, as I would desire, if personally in that command, to be myself judged and supported.

My explicit meaning is, that I do not desir

a peace, by regular, incessant, and forward movements, the basis of our calculations here (as to numbers) must be altogether extravagant, if a much larger army, including that in position, and one very differently composed, (in horse and foot) be not necessary. It was to command such larger army that I understood myself as likely to be sent to the Mexican frontier, as it is always unjust to a junior general who has done well, and is supposed to be doing well, to supercede him by a general of higher rank, without senting with the latter corresponding reinforcements. I should esteem myself the unhappy instrument of wounding the honorable pride of the gallant and judicious Taylor, if ordered to supersede him under different circumstances.

However the foregoing suggestions (hastily thrown together) may be viewed. I have deemed it due more to the country than my humble self, that I should present them, and await the wishes or the orders of the President.

With groat respect, I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

How. W. L. Markey, Secretary of War.

and patriotic mer, was a superior to the control of the control of

authorized by the act of May 13th, would arrive on the frontier in sufficient force for active coersitions before the time which you indicated. With the view of securing this important object, the most energetic measures had been adopted. Every consideration of economy and duty forbade that the troops should, if thus collected, be permitted to remain inactive, by receson of the absence of the general officer, who, fully possessed of the views of the Executive, was to direct their lovements.

I did not deem it improper, indeed I considered it a matter of duty, to communicate to the general, to whom the President had freely confided the management of the war, his views and expectations upon this point. That this communication, made in the manner it was, should not have been kindly received, it surprising to made the basis of the most offensive imputations against the executive government, which had voluntarity selected you to conduct our army, and determined to put at your disposal, the amplest means it could command to insure victory, and to bring the was to a successful and speedy termination.

It was also a matter of unfeigned surprise to me, that you should have attributed to the President, the intention of opening a fire upon your rear, while a fire in front was opened upon you by the enemy. On what foundation could such an assumption rest? Had not the Presilent, in a frank and friendly spirit, just intrusted you with a command, on which the glory and interest of the country depended; to say nothing of the success of his own administration? How could you, under these circumstances, arrest your labors of preparation, and suffer your energies to be crippled, for the purpose of indulging in illiberal imputations against the man who had just bestowed upon you the highest mark of his confidence?

Entertaining, as it is most evident you do, the opinion that such are the motives and dosigns of the Executive towards you, and declaring it to be your explicit meaning that "you do not desire to-place yourself in the mo

Major General Winfield Scott;
Commanding General, &c.

Major General Winvield Scott;

Commanding General, &c.

Headquarters of the Army.

Mashington, May 23, 1846.

Sin: Your letter of this date, received at about 6, pm, as I sat down to take a hasty plage of soup, demands a prempt reply.

You have taken four days to reflect, and to bonviet me, upon my letter to you of the 21st instant, of official, perhaps, personal disrespect to the constitutional command-crin-ch.ch. of the army and navy of the United States.

If you have succeeded in imparting that impression to the President, then, by the conclusion of your letter, written in his behalf, I am placed under very high obligations to his magnanimity—may I not add, to his kindness?—in not placing me instantly in arrest, and before a general court-martial. I may then hope that the President saw no such intended disrespect; and I can assure you both that I feel too greats deference to the constitution and the laws of my country to offer or to design an indignity to our chief magistrate.

The strongest passages in my condemned letter are, I think, hyothetical. In it, I spoke of "impatience"—"perhaps in high quarters." of, "perhaps, utter condemnation in my rear," and of that "most perilous of all positions" to any commander—" a fire upon [his] rear from Washington, and the fire in front from the Mexicans." And I also apoke of the necessity of "the ecityee, candid and steady support of (such commander's) government" in the hope of conciliating it.

Now, if there be any offence to the President in these passages—the intention of committing which I utterly disclaimages "high quarters," and the "quarter," but, in the plural, "high quarters;" and I beg as an set of justice, no less to myself than the President, to any i meant "impatience," and even "pre-condemnation," on your part, and the known open and yiolent condemnation, on your part, and the known open and yiolent condemnation, on your part, and the known open and yiolent condemnation, of your own, the president in the two houses of Congress, (high quarters,) because,

the many personal courtesies that I have, for long years, received at your hands. But I have for many days believed that you have allowed yourself to be influenced against me by the clamor of some of the friends to whom I have alluded. To that source, and from no ill-will of your own, I have feared that you had not made, and were not likely to make, the just and casy explanations in my behalf, which might be made. You are also aware of other causes of uneasiness I have against the department—of the want of that confidence and support necessary to my efficial position—whether here or on the Rio Grande. I have hereto fore explained myself on these points, which render repetition unnecessary.

Whether it shall be the plegaure of the President to send me to the Rio Grande, (which I would prefer,) or to retain me here, I can enly say, I am equally ready to do my duty in either possion, with all my zeal, and all my ability.

In great haste, I have the honor to remain, your most obesis int servant.

WAR DEFARTMENT, May 26, 1846.

In great haste, I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 26, 1846.

Sin:—Your letter of yesterday, although left at my house last evening, was not received by me until this morning. Though not much of the time between the date of yours of the 21st, and of my reply of yesterday was devoted to the subject, yet it was, as justice to you required it should be, well considered, and the construction reluctantly given to your letter, was such, and only such, as your language seemed to me to render unavoidable. As you now explain that letter, the suspicious or imputations of "ill will," "precondemnation." &c. were not intended by you to be applied to the President, but in some measure to myself. There is nothing in that letter which warrants this particular application,—there was nothing in our interocurse, and certainly nothing in the state of my feelings which could lead to a conjecture that such an application was designed.

You cannot recur with more pieasure than I do to the "many personal courtesies" between us for "long years," and I was unconscious that the kindly feelings in which they had their origin, had undergone any change—on my part they certainly had not. I had hoped that your knowledge of my character was such as to place me in your opinion beyond the suspicion or apprehension which you seem to have indulged, that I was capable of being influenced and controlled in my official contact towards you by unfounded clamor, even should it come from "leading and supposed confidents of the President in the two House of Congress." As you "have not accused," and as you declare "uo not mean to accuse me of a set purpose to discredit you, as the commander, &c., but only fear the effects of sinister influences," I submit to your judgment whether it was not due to our jersonal and official relations, that you should have been more explicit—that you should have stated the circumstances which had excited your apprehensions, and thereby opened the way to correct the rash conclusion yo

left my habitual duties here, independent of the preliminary arrangements for the formidable movements contemplated agaidst Mexico.

On the 18th instant, hearing that the Mexican treops had passed the Rio Grande, and of the capture of Captain Thornton's detachment, I addressed a letter to Gen. Taylor, a copy of which I smex. and beg it, also, (with this letter,) may be laid before the President. The letter to Gen. Taylor was twice sent up to you before it was depatched, and, at your instance, was changed By the omission of a paragraph) to the exact shape of this copy. Its last paragraph is in these words: "I do not now expect to reach the Rio Grande much ahead of the heavy re-inforcements alluded to above, or to assume the immediate command in that quarter before my arrival"

quote this paragraph to show that I did not expect to be sent to the Rio Grande, and did not even suspect it was the intention of the President, or yourself, to send me thither, "much ahead of the heavy reinforcements alluded to"—viz: some twenty odd thousand volunteers, besides a few additional regulars.

quote this parsgraph to show that I did not expect to be sent to the Rio Grande, and did not even suspect it was the intention of the President, or yourself, to send me thither. "much ahead of the heavy reinforcements alluded to"—viz: some twenty odd thousand volunteers, besides a few additional regulars.

Though I had occasion to see you twice or thrice in the mean time, I heard no complaint from you, and received no correction of that misapprehension—if, in fact, I had fallen into any—before the evening of the 20th instant, when you spoke of the impatience manifested at my occupations (or delay) here—which complaint caused my letter to you of the next morning—May 21st

It seemed, therefore, evident to me, at the time, that your complaint had been caused by the out-of-door clamors to which I have since alluded.

Three hours before I received your letter of the 25th instant, conveying the displeasure of the Executive, and without the least expectation of receiving such a letter, I had sent in to you my report or note of the rame day, (the 25th.) which concluded with this declaration:—

"I think my preliminary and necessary occupation may be ended here in (say) three days more, when—premising that after the great and brilliant victories of the gallant Taylor, (of which we have recently heard.) I should be ashamed to supersed him before the arrival of competent reinforcements to penetrate the interior of Mexico, and to conquer a peaco—I shall be ready for any instructions or orders with which the President my honor me."

And again, on that day, (the night of the 25th.) after receiving the concluded my prompt explanatory reply, thus:

"Whether it shall be the pleasure of the President to send me to the Rio Grande, (which I would prefer,) or to retain me here. I can only say I am equally ready to do my duty in either position with all my zeal and all my ability."

I still hope, when the President shall have read that explanatory letter, and the foregoing exposition of facts

do my duty in either position with all my zeal and all my ability."

I still hope, when the President shall have read that explanatory letter, and the foregoing exposition of facts attentively, he may be willing to recur to his original purpose, and accord to my senior rank the preference which I have never ceased to entertain, and which I should have pressed with incessant zeal, but for the apprehensions heretofore expressed, and which your letter have nearly, if not quite, removed. I therefore beg to claim that command, whenever the President may deem it proper to give me the assignment—whether to-day, or at any other better time, he may be pleased to designate.

claim that command, whenever the President may deem it proper to give me the assignment—whether today, or at any other better time, he may be pleased to designate.

In your rejoinder to me of yesterday, (May 26th.) which I have acknowledged above, you quote from my letter of explanation the words: "You are also aware of other causes of uneasiness I have against the department," &c. &c.

Your notice of this complaint on my part, is so liberal—not to say kind—that I am bound to be frank and explicit, as to one of those causes: I had upon my mind, in nastly penning those words, these facts: Brigadier General Wool was called to this place, by a letter of your own writing, to command, under me, one of the detached columns against Mexico, according to an understanding between the President, you, and me, to that effect. I saw Gen. Wool first, the day of his arrival (May 17.) and communicated to him the purpose of his being called to this place. In a day or two, I learned from General Wool that, notwithstanding my intimation, he had been told by you, he might not be ultimately assigned to that command, because, perhaps, other generals might be authorized and appointed, for the army, and called into service from the State. That information gave me no serious apptehensions for Gen. Wool or myself, until 1 saw, in the morning of the 20th a bill reported in the Senate(at your immediate instance. I knew,) the day before, providing for two major generals, and four brigadier generals, to be added to the regular military establishment, besides giving to the President the power of selecting State generals for the command of the 60 000 volunteers. I then thought I saw a strong probability that both General Wool and myself would be superseded at least in the war against Mexico, by two of the new regular generals of our respective grades, to be appointed, as was generally understood, from civil or political life. It was then that my apprehensions became serious, as may be seen in my letter of you of the following day, (May 21st.)

P. S. I add to the papers, herewith a copy of Col. Butler's explanatory notes of a rough sketch made by him of northern Mexico, which may be valuable. The Colonel, in the notes, is not so full on the rainty season as he and General J. T. Mason were in conversation with me. I beg again to refer to them personally.

W. S. Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,

Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, May 18, 1846.

Sin,—We have no report from you later then the 26th alt., and but little through unofficial sources so late as the morning of the 29th. Of course, notwithstanding our high confidence in you and your little army, we are anxious to hear further from you. All the success that may be expected under the circumstances is confidently willed on.

high confidence in you and your little army, we are anxious to hear further from you. All the success that may be expected under the circumstances is confidently relied on.

Congress having recognized the existence of war between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and inving authorized the acceptance of 20,000 volunteers, the War Department has already celled upon several States for quotas of twelve month volunteers—making a total of about 20,000, say one-fourth horse, to march upon Moxico from different points on the Rio Grande. Of course, at this early moment, and at this distance from the scene of intended operations, no definite plan of campaign has been laid down. Being destined to the chief command of the augmented forces, I shall delay as much as possible of that plan, until I can profit by your better knowledge of the enemy's country, when it is my hope to have the tenefic of your valuable services, according to your brevet rank, and with the column that may be the most agreeable to you.

We have multiplied our force on the general recruiting service, and hope, in two or three months, to bring up the privates of companies to 70 or 80—at least in the regiments with you.

I fear that we shall not be able to put on the Rio Grande, with our utmost efforts, more than 10,000 or 13,00 volunteers by the first of September—the best period, we learn here, for the commencement of operations beyond, with the view to the conquest of a peace. What you may have done since the 26th ultimo, or what you may be able to accomplish before September, with your limited means, towards that general end—an honorable peace—cannot now be assumed. We may hope, that, with the small reinforcements you have by this time received, you have forced back the Mexicans to the right bank of the Rio Grande, and may perhaps have taken Matamoras, or by the greatly superior army of the enemy, you may now be placed strictly on the defense. By this, it is not intended to embarras you with new instructions, but to give you information as

have already received, and by your case, and intelligence.

I do not now expect to reach the Rio Grande much ahead of the heavy reinforcements alluded to above, or to assume the immediate command in that quarter before my arrival.

With great respect, I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

With great respect, I remain, sir,
Your most obedient servant.
Winffeld Scott.

Brevet Brigadier Gen. Taylor,
Commanding, &c. &c

WAR DEFARTMENT, June 2, 1846.

Sir.—When I received your letter of the 27th ult. it was my intention to answer it at some length, and to note the misapprehension under which you are still laboring; but on account of my official engagements at this particular juncture, and not wishing to protract this correspondence, which can end in no practical good, I have changed my purpose, preferring to point out those misapprehensions in a personal interview, if you should so desire it.
Your communications have all been laid before the President, but I have received no instructions to change or modily the directions contained in the closing paragraph of my letter of the 25th ultimo.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Maior Gen W. Scott.

Major Gen W. Scott.

The message and documents were then, on motion.
The message and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate, with the exception of the correspondence relating to the plan of the campaign.

Then, on motion,
The Senate adjourned.

BALTIMORE, June 9, 1846. The Weather-The Military Squabble-A Baltimorean

Murdered, &c.
The weather continues mild and pleasant—neither too cold nor too hot. Our streets are, consequently, orna-mented with the beauty and loveliness for which Balti-more is so famous, and everything wears a bright and

mented with the beauty and loveliness for which Baltimore in the smallest degree our official relations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Major General Winfirld Scott, &c.

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, May 27, 1846.

Sir: I had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday, at my office about 9 o'clock at night.

As you do not say that you had shown my explanatory note to you of the previous night, May 25, to the President, may 1 beg you to lay the fair copy (herewith) before him? In this copy I have inserted in brackets a material word—" friends"—accidentally omitted in the hurry of writing, and also a development of my meaning in another place, in red ink and in brack us.

Allow me to recaspitulate some of the principal facts in my present (to me) unfortunate misunderstanding with the War Department.

About the 13th instant, both you and the President expressed the desire, very explicitly, that I should conduct, on an extensive scale, with the new forces about to be raised, the conquest of a peace within Noxico.

I have said, in my letters to you of the 21st instant, "I have said, in my letters to you of the 21st instant," I

JUNE 9 - Finat Board. - 150 Reading R R, 34; \$10,000 State 5a, 665; \$30,000 do, 665; \$5000 do, a 5 da, 665; 12 Reading R R, 335; \$5000 do Bonds, 6, 75%; 25 Farmers & Mechanics Bank. (05); 32 Finadelphia Bk, 105; 10 Girard Bk, 75; APTER SALES - 350 Reading R R, 33%; \$10,000 State 5a, 63%; \$4000 Reading R R B-mds, 73%; \$10,000 State 5a, 63%; \$4000 Reading R R B-mds, 73%; \$10,000 State 5a, 63%; \$4000 Boand - 200 Reading, 34; \$30,000 State 5a, 55 n w, 27; \$10,000 State 5a, 55 n w, 27; \$10000 State 5a, 50 n w

COMMERCIAL

Assira.—Sales have been made in Pots at \$3 53 a \$3 56j, and in Pearls at \$4 \$4 66j.

Baraderupra — We have nothing farther to note in Flour or Grain. Prices remain unchanged. Genesee and Michigan are held at \$4 18j a \$4 25.

Corrow.—The demand to-day was limited, and the sales are reported at 600 beles. Prices continue the same.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

ington, in 12th ward, \$3,200.

New York Cattle Market.

June 9. At market, 1400 Beef Cattle, principally from the South and West), 60 Cows and Calves, and 2100 Sheep and Lambs.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—Prices since last week have suffered a decline, on all qualities, of 26 cents per cwt, owing mainly to the unusually large number offering (nearly 300 head more than last week). We revise our quotations accordingly, viz.: for good qualities, from \$6 to \$7 25; 200 unsold; 95 head driven to Brighton.

Cows and Calves.—There seems to be for these but a very limited demand; consequently there are but few in market. We quote, according to quality, from \$15, \$25, to \$37. All sold.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep \$2 to \$5, Lambs \$1 to \$3 50. All sold.

Hay—The recent rains have greatly improved the article. There is an abundance in market, but prices are ruinously low. Sales of Timothy at 62; to 75 cents per cwt

The Crops.

We are glad to learn from the Alexandria Gazette that the crops in Fairfax, Loudoun, Fauquier, Clarke and Warren, and Frederick counties, Va., generally look in excellent condition, and promise an abundant yield.

In some parts of Pasquotank county, North Carolins, the cutting of the wheat crop has been already commenced, with the promise of an abundant yield. In the lower James River region of Virginia the wheat harvest has also commenced.

Prassengers Arrived.
CANTON—Ship Ann Maria—Joseph G Anthon, Esq. of New York
Havana—Ship Cristoval Colon—Mrs A Nutting, H Nutting, H Vedaca, J D C Lehmkull, E Bruakhorst, J Borlas.
GUAYAMA—Schr Amazon—F Vessella, J Vesells
GEORDETOWN—Brig Detroit—Mrs L Nelsou, Miss Watts,
W J Minco, J G Stevens, T F Cumming, A H Stevens, T
S Tilly, F H Burstow, Mr Kimberlin, N Conklin, S R Carr,
A Wilson, J Emanuel—In steerage.
Matanas—Bark Jas Bailey, at Philadelphis—R M Lockward, Mrs E Vedder, Master & Vedder, of New York; Mrs
F Fales, Miss K Smith, of Hartford.

Passengers Salied.

London-Packet ship Mediator-Rev Wm Patton. D.D. bearer of despatches. Miss C Patton, New York; Rev SH Cox. Miss E Cox. Brooklyn; Wm Bovingdon, of London; WH Fleming, Ann Fleming, Philadelphia; Henry Bange, Newtrk, NJ; H G Somethy, Boston; Rev A T Hopkins, D.D. and ady, Buffalo; Rev N M Gordon, Kentucky; D D Lord, of Meadville, Pa.

Ship Duchess d'Orleans, Richards

Schumacker.

Brig Sea, Allen, Laguna, Nesmith & Walsh.

Brig Loretto, Henderson, Yucatan. B uchaud & Thebaud.

Brig May Flower, (Br.) Cox, Picton, NS, Soule, Whitney & Go. Brig Napoleon, Culiff, Port Maria, Jam, Bonchand & The-band.
Brig St Marks, Anderson, Charleston, Foster & Nickerson. Schr Monstituner, (Br) Amy, Jersey Harbor.
Schr Benj Bigelow, Baxter, Bos. Oo.
Schr Ellea Rodman, Sherman, Boston.

Schr Beier Biggelow, Batter, Boa'on.
Schr Eliea Rodman, Sherman, Boston.
Schr Eliea Rodman, Sherman, Boston.
Schr Eliea Rodman, Sherman, Boston.
Arrived
Ship Ann Maria, Millet, (of Salem) from Canton May 2th,
Macao May 12th, with teas, &c. to S T Nicoli. The A M
passed St Helena April 23d; saw several vessels and American whole ships in port. April 7ca, iar 3d 418, lou 22 10 E,
spoke ship thili, Bray, (of Boston) from Canton for Amsterdim; reported having apokes no the 5th, bark Lenox, Newell, 35 days from Manils, for Boston. May 29th, lat 29 N, lou
62 40 W, spoke schr Alfred, of New London, 6 days fm New
York, for Lagranyra. Ship Geneva, Drinker, sid from Wampoa Yeb I, snd passed Ancier Feb 30.
Ship Excelsior, Williams, from Havre, May 5th, to Bovd &
Hincken. 172 passengares. Passes the Lizard May 9th, Has
been 6 days west of George's; ladd a pilot on board 3 days.—
June 2th, lat 73 21, lou 63 15, spoke bark Aunating to the eastward, showing a white flag, with an anchor in the centre.
June 4th, lat 40 30, lou 63 15, spoke bark Aunats, from Boston,
standing 8E. The E has on board 30,000 francs.
Ship Cratoval Colon, Smith, 8 days from Havans, with
molasses, to Chastelain & Pouvert. May 29th, off Loo Key,
spoke ship John Carver, of Prospect, from Havans for Hamburg, May 22, in a gale from ESE, lost 54 casks molasses of
the deck.
Norwegian bark Edward, Thee, 53 days from Norway, with
roa and cod, to C E Harbeek May 20th, 143 91 15, lon 62 33,

the deck.

Norwegian bark Edward, Thees, 58 days from Norway, with ron and co.d, to UE Harbeck May 28th, lat 34 15, lon 62 32, spoke stoip Spring, from Europe, for New York or Boston.

Prussian brig Wolgart, Peter, 8 da a sfrom Rio Janeiro, with coffee, to J L Phipps. 81d in company with bark Halph, Cross, for N York (au error).

Brig Detroit, Forter, 9 days from Georgetown, 8C, with mdee, to Badger & Feck. Spoke, no date given, lat 32 36, bark Harward, of Bath, from Boston, bound to Savannah, out five days.

mdse, to Badger & Feck. Spoke, no date given, lat 23 36, bark flarward, of Bath, from Boston, bound to Savannah, out five days.

Schr Amzon, Moore, 15 days from Guayama, PR, with surface and the state of the state

Schr Fancy, Chuse, Boston, muse.
Schr Renown, Lowell, Boston, muse.
Belizwe.
Ship Catharine Jackson, Stafford, from Havana.
A bark, supposed to be the Mudara, Rich, from Havana.
Also, a bark, supposed to be the Hecla, Hoyt, from Fort au
rince.

Ship Sartelle, for New Orleans; brig Petrel, for Malaga.

Ship Sartelle, for New Orleans; brig Petrel, for Malaga.

Miscettameous Record.

**Stramer Boys Furgio, hence for Havana, put into Charleston, and sailed (as bofore reported) on the 25th ult for her destination. The fears expressed by some of the papers for her safety, are groundless.

**The We are indebted to the Charleston Patriot, and to the Herald and Rhode Islander, Newport, for slips.

**Bark Edward, of and from Norway, 51 days out, for New York, 4th instant, 1st 33 11, 1on 48 11.

**Berig Hibernia, Elliott, from Matanzas for Portland, 4th instant, 1st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, Elliott, from Matanzas for Portland, 4th instant, 1st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, Elliott, from Matanzas for Portland, 4th instant, 1st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, Elliott, from Matanzas for Portland, 4th instant, 1st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, Elliott, from Matanzas for Portland, 4th instant, 1st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, Elliott, from Matanzas for Portland, 4th instant, 1st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, Elliott, from Matanzas for Portland, 4th instant, 1st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, Elliott, from Matanzas for Portland, 4th instant, 1st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, Elliott, from Matanzas for Portland, 4th instant, 1st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, Elliott, from Matanzas for Portland, 4th instant, 1st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, Elliott, from Matanzas for Portland, 4th instant, 1st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, Elliott, from Matanzas for Portland, 4th instant, 1st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, Elliott, 1st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, Elliott, 1st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, 2st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, 2st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, 2st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, 2st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, 2st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, 2st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, 2st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig Hibernia, 2st 31 N, 1on 75 20 W.

**Berig

At Valparaise Feb 18, Fame, Mitchell, N London, oil us

Off French Rock Jan 5, Hy Thompson, Holmes, NL, 350 spin 500 wh.
Sld from New Bedford 5th, ship Leonidas, (of Fairhaven) Tstch. Indian Ocean.
Heard from, off N Z-aland. Dec 10. Nantanket, NL, 1 wh this season; previous to Jan 5th, Geu Willisms, Ward, do, 9 whs: Jan 10, Geo Washington, Hol; do, 20 do.
Off St Pauls, Nov 23, Mentor, NL, 8 whs.

Foreign Porta.

Candenas, May 20—In port. barks Ovando, Dyer, for New York same day; Hualco, McCrillis, from Boston, waiting freight: Tennessee, Winslow for Boaton, next cay; briga Condidence, Bailey, for Newport, in? days; Gen Marjon, Sylvester, for New York, in 2 days; Charles Edward, Wording, for Forland, next day; Kival, Ilsley, from Fortland, diag; Samuel Fotter, McKennie, for Winnington, NC, soon; shaw.

Il River. New Broyne, Jane 6—Arr U S revenue cutter Hamilto New Broyne, June 6—Arr U S revenue, Rumpus, New Yor eary Ulibbe, Gibba, Albany and N Torky, Carlew, Kee-ew York. Sid bark Johanna Frederic, Wieting, for B

J. Starga. From A. France. Scars Cometta. Bumpua. New York. Henry (Jihbs. Gibba. Albany and N York. Curlew. Revo. New York. Sid bark Johanna Frederic, Wieting, fir Bremen.

Nawtucket, June 6—Art schr E. H. Adams. Adams. Baltimore. Sid schr Beniah, Watson, Philadelphia.

Newmither His. June 9—Art birg Arcturus, Gunld, Philadelphia.

Philadriphia. June 9—Art birg Arcturus, Gunld, Philadelphia.

Philadriphia. June 3—Art bark Levant, Hewitt, Cardenas brik Jas Bayley, Bishop, Matanza; P. ringuese brig Frovidencis, Luc, Lisbon; brigs Be.; Franklin, Fliam, Boaton; Florence. Hopkina, New York; Thas Thomas. Lea h. do: Commodus, Balley, do; schrs Gov Anderson, Wording. Cientucque; Harriet & Hannah. Steel, Harrford. Dr Franklin, I ewis, do; Richmond, Harlord, New Yorks. Bandelin, Galak, Eliza, Moron, Green, New York, Edd ship Dublin, Shoffeld, Charles, Morona, Newport; Pariot, Coates, and Cypnet, ——. N. York; barges Planet, Briggs; Yeuns, Wilson; and sreamer Vulcan, Green, New York, Cid ship Dublin, Shoffeld, Charleston; hark Ann Hood, Cope, Liverpool; brigs Curacas, Wortinger, Laguayrs; Mary H. Baker, Halfax; Thos & Fdward, Bmiley, Boston; Nauvon, Saunders, do; Civilian, Nishols, Portmouth, Mt. Gen Scott, Claypool, Dgibton, Mass; Mirror, Avery, Goenport; S R Smith, Nest, New Haven; Maroaret Anne. Avery, Providence; Fidelity, Chambers, Brooklyn; Potomic, Phillips, Providence; J K Shw., Corson, New Haven; Potomic, Phillips, Providence; J K Shw., Corson, New Haven; Potomic, Phillips, Providence; J K Shw., Corson, New Haven; Potomic, Phillips, Providence; J K Shw., Corson, New Haven; Potomic, Phillips, Providence; J K Shw., Corson, New Haven; Potomic, Phillips, Providence; J K Shw., Corson, New Haven; Maroaret Anne. Avery, Providence; Picelity, Chambers, Brooklyn; bork, Mark, Martha, Trefethen, Philadelphia.

Pont Land, June 6—Art brig Watan, Dockman, M York; ach Diamond,

By Last Night's Southern Mail.

By Last Night's Southern Mail.

Miscellaneous Record.

Shir Aughlus, Kelly, reported sabors on Carter's Ber.
Va. has been got off, and was in Hampton Roods, bound up, on the 7th inst, lesking budly.

ALKANDRIA, June 6—Sld'brigs Olive, Eastport, Demascus, Barhadors.

BALKANDRIA, June 6—Sld'brigs Olive, Eastport, Demascus, Barhadors.

BALKANDRIA, June 6—Sld'brigs Olive, Eastport, Demascus, Barhadors.

BALKANDRIA, June 6—Sld'brigs Olive, Eastport, Demascus, Travert, for Pouto Rico, 10th nit; and Kest, Gavel, for — 10th—10th of the Market Royal, Varyles, for Pouto Rico, 10th nit; and Kest, Gavel, for — 10th—10th—10th of the Market Royal, Varyles, for Pouto Rico, 10th—10th of the Market Royal, Vasquet, Havans; Debounaire (Br) Nason, Sparta, from Palermo, schr Hope, Potter, from Previouse; classes; Gleston, on a whalifax, NS.

Nonvell, June 6—Arr schr Onterio, Quincy, of Boston, on a whalifax, NS.

Nonvell, June 6—Arr schr Onterio, Quincy, of Boston, on a whalifax, NS.

Nonvell, June 6—Arr schr Onterio, Quincy, of Boston, on a whalifay ovojac, put in on account of sickness of the crew. The O has been out 5 mouths and has taken 100 bbls aperm and 80 bbls black fish oil. On the 28th ult, spoke acht-Grank Island, Cook, fin Provincetown, with two whales; and schr John Adama, Higgina, with 30 bbls black fish oil. On the 1st inst, spoke brig Carlman, Soper, with 40 bbls sperm oil schr Iowa, Drayton fin Baltimore, bud to New York. In Hampton Roads, boand up, ship Aurillus, Kelley, of Boston, is distress and lesking leady, having been ashore about 10 miles to the eastward of Smith's Island.

DOCTOR COOPER, It Duane street, member of the Royal College of Surgeous, London, is consulted confidentially on all private diseases, which he cures without mercary or hindrance from business. Recent cause he cures in a few days. A practice of twelve years enables Dr. C. to care the most obstinate strictures without pain.

Debility, resulting from a secret habit indulged in by young men, protracted givest, syphilitic eruption, and alcers argravated by quacks, are thoroughly cured by Dr. C. A perfect cure guaranteed on ocharge. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician and surgeon.

MEDICAL OFFICE.

DR. JOHNSON, 17 Duane street, near Chatham street, so well known as the most successful practioner in New York in the treatment of veneral diseases. The Doctor's reputation for skill in those old half-cured cases that have extinted for years, is pre-eminent. Gleet, stricture, ulcers upon the boddy, or in the throat or none, pains in the head and bones of the legs, effectually cured.

Constitutional weakness, brought on by a secret habit in duliged in by young men, causing lacipious dreams and nightly emissions, positively prevented. Recent cases cured in four days, without mercury. No alternation in diet or prevention from business.